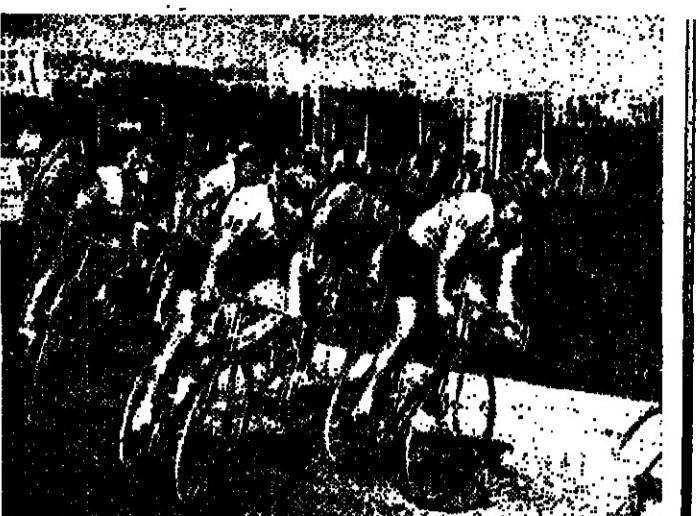


SPORTS



The 12th, closing stage, of the "Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya" newspaper cycling race rolling to the finishing line in Novorossiysk.

PRIZES FOR CYCLISTS

Algimantas Vaitkus, 21, from Klaipeda won the 12th concluding stage of the many-day race for the "Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya" newspaper prize in the 20th national championship. He covered 74 km in 1 hr 37 min 54 sec, two seconds ahead of Andrius Toporishchev, from Kishinev, and Rovil Vazetdinov, from Uzbekistan.

Viktor Domidenco, 19, Central Army Club racer from Kublyshev, captured the overall title. A twice world junior title, he is the youngest in the history of many-day competitions.

VICTORY ON A NEW TRACK

Ivan Romanov, from Klaipeda, and Sergei Nikitenko, from Kublyshev, have won a 150-km bunch race with 30 intermediate finishes on the new Spartak cycling track, which capped the national cup and championship competitions.

Sergei Kopylov, from Tula, Moscow Olympic bronze medalist and world champion, won the sprint, clocking an excellent 10.9 sec in the final 200 m. He also made the best outdoor per-

formance in the country ever in the 1,600 m standing start in 1 min 49.63 sec.

The Kublyshev team won the 4 km pursuit race in 4 min 27.481 sec, while Nikitenko picked up the individual title (4 min 41.6 sec).

Twice world champion Raisa Obodovskaya, from Kharkov, won the women's sprint, while Tatyana Kolevnikova, from Alma-Ata, took the individual pursuit race.

RALLY ACROSS THE CARPATHIANS

117 crews driving ordinary models and 33 ones steering specially equipped cars have competed in the third final stage of the 24th national auto rally championship in the Carpathians in the seventh, eighth and tenth car classes (Lada, Moskvich and Volga).

Estonia won the team title, Lithuania came second, and the Russian Federation third. Vallo Sools and Tõnu Vuun, from Estonia, won the special car class.

CHIBURDANIDZE CONSOLIDATES HER LEAD

Defending world chess title Maya Chiburdanidze is leading 5.5 to 3.5 after winning the adjourned ninth game.

She has only to pick up 2.5 points in the remaining seven games to retain the title.

The match recently moved

HOSTESSES TAKE ALL

During two days the Khrisio Botvyn gymnasium in Sofia hosted the tenth rhythmic exercises tournament which drew competitors from Budapest, Bucharest, Moscow, Prague, and Sofia.

The event was dominated by

Bulgaria, which took the first five all-around titles. Nadya Kaloyanova, who recently won the International prize, was the top all-arounder. Sofia captured the team title, followed by Moscow and Prague.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

SPARTAK WON BADMINTON TITLES

The Spartak badminton team made up of Anatoly Skripko, Yevgeny Dayanov and Vadim Strezhakov, from Minsk, Svetlana Belyanova and Nikolai Voronkov, from Mogilyov, and El'zada Sharafeldinova, from Baku, have won their second successive national championship, held this time at the Palace of Sports of the Krasnaya Sormova Works.

Burevestnik came second and Zenit third.

ITALY CAPTURES WORLD CUP

Italian walkers have won the world cup contested by over 170 male and female entrants from 19 countries. The competition was held outside Valencia, Spain. The Italians failed to win any individual title, though, which went to Mexican Ernesto Canio and Raúl González and S. Gustafsson of Sweden.

Canio covered 20 km over the El Soler 2.5 km waterfront circuit in 1 hr 23 min 52 sec. Yevgeny Yevsyukov, from Sochi, was fourth in 1 hr 24 min 51 sec. Anatoly Solomin - Sheplev-Shalnov threesome who made a fine showing at the Canada Cup

tournament.

Gustafsson won the 5-km race in 22 min 59.3 sec, followed by USSR champion Alexandra Devorinskaya, from Cheboksary, (23 min 17.02 sec) and Lyudmila Kirushchchova, from Kiev, (23 min 23.5 sec).

The Russian Federation won the "Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya" prize and the team title, followed by the Ukraine and Lokomotiv from Tselinograd.

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THERE'S STILL A LONG WAY TO GO...

The 36th national ice hockey championship got under way in late September, and the first division clubs have played five games each—which is not a lot but enough for some conclusions to be drawn and for a rough assessment of their potential and prospects to be reached. As expected, the defending champion Central Army Club and last year's runner-up Moscow Spartak have taken the lead, having won all their games. Trailing them with four points less each are Moscow Dynamo and Krylya Sovetov; while still further behind, in a solid pack, lie the rest of the teams.

As before, the Central Army Club is gearing up to defend the title, but the odds are it won't be as plain sailing for them as it has been in previous years, when the club clinched the title long before the championships rolled to a close. One reason is that their major opponents, Moscow Dynamo and Spartak, have now far more impressive line-ups and have gained a lot in proficiency. Another is that there are many new young faces on its roster this season, with goalie Vladislav Tret'yak the only survivor of the brilliant constellation of the players of the 70s.

The big question is whether these budding, though already experienced and celebrated players, are going to be able to carry on the club's tradition of always being No. 1 in Soviet hockey. An answer of a sort was provided by their recent game v Moscow Dynamo in which the club showed much will to win and character, having regained the initiative in the last minutes of the match to chalk up a very important victory.

Moscow Spartak, attempted to compete with the Central Army Club in the race for the title last year, but gave up the chase halfway through the season. At present Spartak looks set for a

long and serious struggle, boasting four strong—and dissimilar—attacking trios led by the S. Kapustin - Sheplev-Shalnov threesome who made a fine showing at the Canada Cup

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tournament.

Such are my first impressions of the leaders' performance — there is still a long way to go through, and we may be in for quite a few surprises.



The Central Army Club edged Moscow Dynamo, 4-3, in a recent hotly contested game.

Photo by Anatoly Okhmatovich

By air - from Moscow

YAK-42 SETS RECORD

A YAK-42 120-seater has made a non-stop flight from Moscow to China, covering 4,730 km in 5 hr 20 min, a world record for its class. This plane has only recently started commercial flights on Aeroflot routes.

We had an excellent flight, despite rather bad weather, said

commander and USSR test-pilot Yuri Shavyakov, as he came down the gangway. Not only did we complete the journey on schedule, we also had enough fuel for another two hours flight, thus proving the YAK-42's reputation of being an economical passenger plane.

Conference of USSR-USA Friendship Society

The 4th all-Union Conference of the USSR-USA Friendship Society has taken place in Moscow. The participants noted that the activity of the Society was directed at strengthening contacts with the US people, expanding ties with American organizations which stepped up for better relations with the USSR, against the arms race, for international understanding and cooperation.

Ewart Gohier, head of delegation of the National Council of the American-Soviet Friendship, President of the Council, underlined that the society of friendship in the USA carried out an important work to inform the Americans with the life in the USSR.

The participants to the conference summed up the activities and worked out the line for further improvement of relations between the peoples of the two countries.



Thousands of people turned out for a nuclear disarmament demonstration in Brighton, Britain.

PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS AND PEACEFUL COOPERATION

There are good prospects for continued mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the PRC in the fields of the economy, science, culture and other areas. Such cooperation answers the interests of both countries and will have a positive effect on the general improvement of the political climate in Europe. This was the opinion expressed during the course of talks in the Kremlin between Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut O. Vetter, chairman of the alliance of German trade unions (IGP).

Also stressed was the important role that public organizations, representing the interests of the working people, can play in the drive to curb the dangerous arms race to ensure a lasting peace in Europe and the peaceful cooperation of all European countries.

LEONID BREZHNEV TO VISIT FRG

Leonid Brezhnev is to visit on November 23-24 this year the Federal Republic of Germany, at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Red Cross gift to Angola

A stone-throwing competition is regularly held in a picturesque spot near the Swiss town of Interlaken. Under the rules of the game, which is nearly 180 years old, the stone must weigh exactly 85.5 kg. This year's winner is Josef Küttel who improved his own 1076 record by 10 cm, throwing his stone at a distance of 3 m 61 cm.

Photo by H. H. H. H.

Photo by H. H. H.

THE WORLD

Reagan on economic relations with the developing nations

Philadelphia. Economic relations and military preparations are the two main components of American policy. In this context, American relations with the developing countries are of crucial importance, said President Reagan, in a speech to the Council on International Affairs, during which he talked about American policy towards the developing nations. The speech had been timed to coincide with the summit meeting between the heads of state and government of a number of capitalist and developing countries, to be held next week in the Mexican city of Cancun.

CIA given unrestricted run of the ground

New York. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has compiled a report analysing the new provisions regulating CIA activity contained in the presidential draft enactment submitted to Congress.

In its comment on the report, AP concludes that the Administration has given the CIA complete freedom of action in

conducting wholesale surveillance of people, political parties and public organizations in the country. The CIA has been empowered to open private mail without being sanctioned to do so by legal authorities, as well as to make use of files on private individuals compiled by financial and medical establishments, telephone companies, etc.

'CHICKEN WAR' GOES ON

Brussels. The Commission of the Common Market has given Britain another month in which it is to lift the restrictions on the imports of poultry from the other EEC countries. These restrictions were unilaterally introduced by the British Agriculture Ministry in August, affecting mostly France, the main poultry exporter into Britain. France has vigorously protested against this protectionist measure as "absolutely unjustified".

"The chicken war" has already been discussed by the EEC agriculture ministers who have failed to settle the differences over this matter. If Britain does not comply with the demand by the EEC Commission until October 30, this matter will be presented before the European Communities' Court.



The face of American foreign policy.
Drawing by Vyacheslav Chakiridis

SPAIN MAY SOON JOIN NATO

Washington. Spain's entry into NATO and the EEC topped the agenda at talks here held between Juan Carlos, King of Spain, and President Reagan. The Secretary of State Haig, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and Congress leaders.

America has announced its full support for these plans and is counting on Spain being formally admitted to NATO at the next session of the bloc's council to be held this December. For his part Juan Carlos promised Washington that Spain would be a "loyal ally" of the United States.

First steps of new Egyptian President

Cairo. The new President of Egypt H. Mubarak has declared the composition of his government. All ministers remain unchanged. Mubarak's previous post of vice-president remains vacant. Thus, being president, prime minister, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the ruling National-Democratic Party Mubarak personifies all powers in the country.

Addressing the National Assembly, Mubarak has declared that he intends to continue President Sadat's line. Also he said that Sadat's "open door" policy will be continued and that Egypt will observe the Camp David terms and will continue its "normalization" of relations with Israel and talk on "Palestinian autonomy". According to Mubarak, Egypt's policy in the Middle East will remain unchanged even after the ultimate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai which is said to take place in April 1982.

New York. President Reagan had behind the closed doors

STATEMENT BY IRANIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Teheran. Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement in which it demanded that the United States should withdraw all its troops and warships from the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, the statement says, regards these actions of the United States as interference in the internal affairs of the Egyptian people and the peoples of other Moslem countries.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry expresses confidence that the policy of the United States in this area of the world will meet with failure as to those who are following the path of Camp David, the fate of the Sadat regime awaits them.

FACTS and EVENTS

© France will restrict the imports of Japanese goods if that country does not take steps to eliminate the trade imbalance in the trade between the two countries. This has been announced by the French Minister of Overseas Trade Michel Jobert who met a delegation of Japanese industrial leaders of 15 major companies and banks from Japan. France, he said, will be forced to take the protectionist measures if Japan does not alter its attitude to trade.

© The meeting has ended in Tripoli of the Committee on Economic Questions set up under the trilateral Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Libya, the Democratic Yemen, and Ethiopia. Delegates discussed progress in economic relations between the three countries.

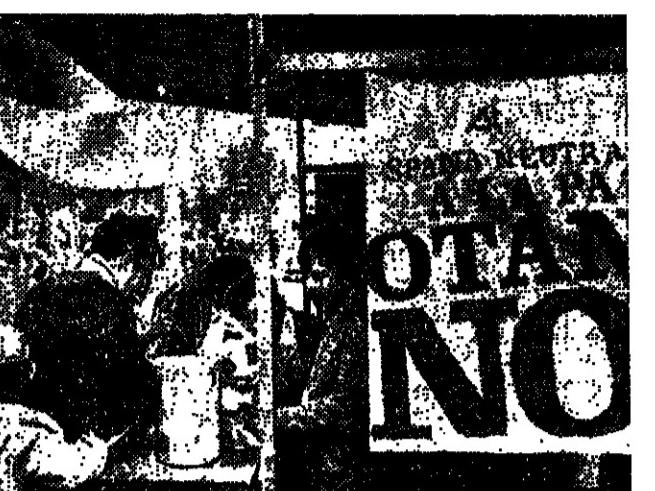
© The US Attorney General B. Parker has announced that the trial of John Hinckley, the man who eight months ago made an attempt on the life of President Reagan, is to begin in Washington on November 30.

© The American Voyager-2 spacecraft has discovered the hottest point in the Solar System. Situated near Saturn, this point is 200 times hotter than the solar corona.

© A spokesman for the Spanish Navy has announced that Spain is to hold joint naval exercises with the Americans. The manoeuvres are to take place between October 26 and November 4 to the south-east and west of the Spanish coast.

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© The new Norwegian government has been sworn in following the elections for the Norwegian parliament on September 13-14. The new Prime Minister is Hoyre, leader of the Conservatives. The new Foreign Minister is Svenn Shrey.



The signatures of people protesting against Spain's entry into NATO are collected in Madrid.

Telephoto ADN-TASS

Science and technology

THE USES OF WASTE PAPER

The world's paper manufacturers are always on the lookout for new, effective methods of processing waste paper. Tests have been carried out at the pulp-and-paper industry institute in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, on new equipment for processing old newspapers, used punched cards, paper packing and so on.

The technological process involved is rather simple. Waste paper is cut into small strips and treated with hot water.

After this a special rotary machine sorts the mass of pulp into light and dark shades. A solution of glue is added to the light pulp which is transformed into smooth and clean paper suitable for exercise books and notepads. The dark pulp is utilized for packing cardboard.

ACUPUNCTURE AS CURE FOR STOUTNESS

Acupuncture enthusiasts maintain that it cures most diseases. Recently, a new claim has been made for acupuncture. Isamu Mukai, a doctor from the University of Mie Daigaku, in Japan, maintains that a specially devised course in acupuncture enables a stout man to lose six-seven kg in weight in a month.

Speaking at a conference of acupuncture specialists in Nagoya, Dr Mukai said that he had located several centres in the earlobes, when a needle is inserted into these,

the production of insulin is reduced and thus a man loses his appetite. Volunteers who underwent a special course of treatment cut down their weight by two kilos in two weeks.

SOVIET AND FRENCH SCIENTISTS EXPLORE SPACE

In France the Soviet and French scientists have ended their 18th meeting on cooperation in the exploration of space. Speaking at a press conference, Professor P. Morel, deputy director general of the French centre for space exploration, stressed that the meeting allowed to evaluate the results achieved in the Soviet-French cooperation, and to exchange views on the first scientific data obtained from the Aurore satellite which was recently launched under the Soviet-French Arcade programme.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Academician V. Koleikov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Chairman of the Intercosmos Council, stressed that the meeting successfully dealt with many problems involved in the forthcoming joint experiments.

The meeting also examined preparations for the implementation of the next few joint projects. Most attention was concentrated on the preparations for a joint flight by Soviet and French astronauts on board the Soviet Salyut space complex.

This month, he said, the French side will deliver to the Soviet Union the instruments which are to be used to carry out the experiments during the flight.

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"This will enable us to continue our purposeful and friendly work to explore space," he noted.

OF INTEREST

Seen through the eyes of a California artist, this old Cadillac represents a rare "spectre" in the collection of an astrophysicist. The West German magazine "Motorwelt" writes that a crane was needed in order to perform the operation on this symbol of good petrol wasted the "phantom" weighs two tonnes.

40-year-old John Minnock, dubbed "the heaviest man in the world", is again back in hospital. Three years ago, Mr Minnock, who then weighed 1,400 pounds, or 635 kg, was on the verge of death. At the time he was saved by doctors who put him on a special 16-month diet after which he lost nearly 900 pounds (or some 400 kg). In recent weeks, however, Minnock has again begun to gain weight at a catastrophic pace.

A PRIEST'S DASHED HOPES

In short, only talks—and fair and constructive talks, during which each side will strive for their successful conclusion—can lead humanity out of the nuclear stalemate.

Rome. The sudden surge of young worshippers to his church delighted the priest at church. In Via Ahroca, in Rome. It was some time before the carabinieri discovered the reason for the interest: a large cache of hashish hidden away in the graveyard.

Order for Ruthlessness

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All attempts to catch the responsible persons have failed.

After having failed, the police have now been compelled to turn to an open letter to the public.

It is now up to the public to decide what sort of government they want. It is also up to these states alone to decide on their mutual relations. Any encroachments on these sovereign rights can only be viewed as impermissible actions of an aggressive nature.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CONSPIRACY AGAINST LIBYA

Washington is launching a new stage in its large-scale military preparations in the Middle East. Their main objective now is independent Libya, writes A. Kapalov in IZVESTIA.

As a dress rehearsal for an invasion of Libya, the United States is planning large-scale military manoeuvres codenamed "The Bright Star" for early November. These manoeuvres, in which American troops will take part, will be held in Egypt, in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan border.

While extending the conspiracy against Libya, Washington is tormenting anti-Libyan sentiments in order to justify its subsequent actions to the world. America by means of groundless allegations concerning certain "subversive" Libyan actions, accuses Libya of aggression against Chad and of threatening the Sudan from the territory of the former country. These are deliberate lies.

The Libyan troops are in Chad at the request of the legitimate government of that country and in keeping with the friendship and union treaty between the two countries, signed on June 15, 1980.

It is up to the peoples of Libya and Chad to decide what sort of government they want. It is also up to these states alone to decide on their mutual relations. Any encroachments on these sovereign rights can only be viewed as impermissible actions of an aggressive nature.

NEUTRON WEAPON — THREAT TO UNIVERSAL PEACE

The production of the neutron weapon may have most dangerous consequences for the cause of universal peace, writes the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The journal points out that a new belligerent type of weapon of mass annihilation of people is launched into batch production. Doctors, scientists, and specialists authoritatively stated the extreme danger of the consequences of the use of the neutron weapon. The neutron weapon is one of the most refined varieties of the nuclear weapon, which is just as dangerous as the atomic bomb, a weapon of mass annihilation.

The assertion that the neutron weapon is aimed at military personnel, taking part in combat operations, and does not affect civilians is obviously aimed at uninformed people, the journal stresses. It is known that even at a distance of 1,200 metres from the epicentre of the blast of a neutron bomb with a capacity of one kilotonne (the bomb dropped on Hiroshima had a capacity of 20 kilotonnes) there will be an area of 4.5 square kilometres in size where all living things will be killed. Over an area of 15 square kilometres people will be subjected to radiation which will cause grave diseases in them and genetic impairments in their offspring.

The neutron bomb is dangerous not only for the living but also for the succeeding generations. It is the civilians who will sustain heaviest casualties given the dense population in a number of countries where the neutron weapon is likely to be stationed, the journal concludes.

PATHTOWARDS GOODNEIGHBOURLINESS

It is important to take into account the post-war realities in order to develop genuine goodneighbourliness. PRAVDA writes in its article on Soviet-Japanese relations. Attempts not to recognize these realities and lay territorial claims to a neighbouring state are not only senseless but also dangerous. The attempts to poison the atmosphere of goodneighbourliness by a rumour about the "Soviet military threat" and review the results of World War II are needed in Japan only by the forces which would like to cross out the peaceful provisions of its constitution.

Pointing out that goodneighbourliness and cooperation correspond to the vital interests of both the Soviet and the Japanese peoples, the newspaper goes on, one can only welcome political consultations. The USSR has reaffirmed more than once its readiness for such a dialogue, including by constructive initiatives (for instance, the proposal to conclude a Soviet-Japanese treaty on goodneighbourliness and cooperation, the idea to spread to the Far East confidence-building measures in the military area). The future will show whether Japan is also ready for such a dialogue.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHOPOROV

MISSILES AS TRUMPS?

Can talks avert war? It appears that there are various answers to this question. In our nuclear age, as any unbiased thinking person would tell you, one cannot rely on confrontation and mutual intimidation. Talks are needed to search for mutually acceptable decisions not preclusive to the interests of either side. Finally, the experience of international relations indicates that such a search yields results favourable for the international climate.

Rostow is now engaged on a special tour of the West European capitals to cool the excessive hopes of the allies for success of nuclear arms talks in Europe. The West must gear up, he warns, for protracted talks with the Soviet Union on missile issues in Europe. This idea is supplemented by another, no less important—Rostow is confident that the deployment of American missiles in Europe will "proceed strictly on schedule".

The American enthusiasts of various "linkages" are drawing a strict line between talks and NATO rearmament—but when then is the use of such links from the point of view of the Washington strategists, the very fact of the deployment of American missiles in Europe will "proceed strictly on schedule".

Rostow's statement sounds all the more menacing having been made in Bonn only hours before the start of the biggest mid-war demonstration in FNG history.

The demand by West Europeans

for an American-Soviet arms control agreement, Rostow insists, will not affect Washington's position at the forthcoming talks with Moscow. Rostow, as we see, is trying to subdue those opposed to the Pan-European plan of covering Western Europe with missiles. Significantly, he makes no secret of the fact that America does not intend to listen to those whom they are making into nuclear targets—such is the mentality of an American politician.

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The implementation of the Pan-European missile scheme aims at upsetting the balance of power between the USSR and the USA. And such a balance exists, a fact repeatedly acknowledged by the Washington leaders themselves and recognized at the SALIT-2 talks. "Regional parity" in Europe is maintained by each side having roughly a thousand nuclear weapon carriers each. As regards strategic warheads, NATO as a whole has one and a half times more than the Warsaw Treaty—9,200 to 6,000.

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(Continued from page 1) man, who has transformed his hobby into an occupation.

Belay Girmay, First Secretary, Embassy of Socialist Ethiopia: "I just cannot believe that all these drawings are human creations. I know Churilov's miniatures have been admired in France and Finland; I would like to see an exhibition of his works in Africa, in my own country. Boris Churilov has agreed to this—a former steelworker, he says, he is not afraid of our hot climate."

Zhang Minuo, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Chinese People's Republic: "I've never seen anything of the kind before, despite the fact that in China people often make beautiful objects from natural materials, including pictures made from feathers or shells. What especially strikes me here is that in the 60 works on display, no two are of the same colour; colours range from pale pink to violet."

Maria AMAROVA

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After having failed, the police have now been compelled to turn to an open letter to the public.

It is now up to the public to decide what sort of government they want. The husband who has lived for 20 years with his wife is married to the "Bright Star". His wife, who has married the title of "Great Knight" of the Order, has given birth to a son. The couple now live happily in a house of 250 square metres, not far from the village where, according to legend, the famous masked knight lived.

Having studied the law, the husband works hard, while his wife, a widow, looks after the home.

Loch Ness reveals further mysteries

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**Round
the Soviet
Union**

A PLAN FOR THE RATIONAL USE OF LAND RESOURCES IN ARMENIA HAS BEEN DRAWN UP BY SCIENTISTS FROM THAT SOVIET CONSTITUENT REPUBLIC. 90 per cent of whose territory lies at heights of over one kilometre above sea level. The plan provides for the reclamation of 100 thousand hectares of rock-strewn heathland, while vineyards and fields are to be laid out on mountain slopes.

A TREASURE TROVE OF FOLKLORE OF THE PEOPLES LIVING IN THE KORYAK TUNDRA HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE VILLAGE OF LESNOYE, ON THE COAST OF THE SEA OF OKHOTSK, WHERE MANY PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN SONGS, TALES, RITUALS AND LEGENDS HAVE BEEN RECORDED BY STAFF MEMBERS OF THE KORYAK CENTRE FOR FOLK ART. USING KORYAK LUMES AS A FOUNDATION, THE OLD KORYAK "Khololo" FESTIVAL AND THE "Nurgenek" FEAST OF THE EVENK BREEDERS, HAVE BEEN REVIVED.

IN A RESTORED WIND-MILL, NEAR THE CITY OF PANSEVYZZI IN LITHUANIA, A UNIQUE MUSEUM OF "LITHUANIAN SILK" [THIS IS THE NAME GIVEN TO FLAX IN THIS BALTIc REPUBLIC] HAS BEEN OPENED. THE EXHIBITS DEMONSTRATE THE 4,000-YEAR-OLD HISTORY OF NATIONAL FLAX WEAVING.

AN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY HAS BEEN SET UP IN ARTEK, A CHILDREN'S RESORT IN THE CRIMEA. TEN TELESCOPES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS THROUGH WHICH THE CHILDREN WILL BE ABLE TO OBSERVE THE SKIES HAVE BEEN PUT AT THEIR DISPOSAL. STILL EARLIER, ON THE INITIATIVE OF YURI GAGARIN, THE FIRST COSMONAUT, A COMMUNIST TOWNSHIP WAS SET UP IN ARTEK.

AN EXHIBITION "AUTUMN-81" HAS OPENED IN RIGA WITH 350 WORKS OF ART ON DISPLAY. REPRESENTED ARE BOTH WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS AND STUDENTS AND GRADUATES OF THE ACADEMY OF ART OF THIS BALTIc REPUBLIC. THE PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE AND DRAWINGS ON VIEW DEPICT THE HISTORY AND THE PRESENT-DAY LIFE OF THE LATVIAN PEOPLE.

VOLZHSKY PIPES

The steel pipe factory in the town of Volzhsky, in the Volgograd Region, is one of the newest and largest enterprises of its kind in the country. It produces steel pipes, including pipes of large diameter, for oil and gas pipelines, urban mains and for the construction of large aqueducts and irrigation systems.

The factory is the first in the Soviet Union to cover large pipes with a corrosion-proof epoxy coating to ensure their long-term life. A new technology for the heat treatment of the metal has also been adopted, making it possible to produce thinner pipes and in this way to reduce the consumption of steel.

Pipes are made in a huge shop having mills and electric welding shop equipment. The modern automatic control methods in use at the plant ensure that the pipes are precision made.

Last summer, the output of the pipe-rolling shop at Volzhsky was doubled. At the present time production stands at 180 thousand tonnes of carbonaceous piping a year. The system of labour protection used at this mill has been approved by the Lithuanian trade unions as a model one.

There is a special system of psychological relaxation used at the mill. No less important is the creation of conditions that enable the women to combine their routine work with creative tasks and innovative activities.

Apart from lunchtime which lasts for an hour, the women workers have several work pauses during a seven-hour shift. They spend them in special rest-rooms. Rest in upholstered chairs, soothing music, colour slides with peaceful landscapes and a tonic drink remove fatigue, calm the nervous system and normalize arterial pressure.

Women with young children are given additional summer leaves. They may spend their holidays at the mill's recreation centres or go to a sanatorium or a mother-and-child holiday-home with the accommodation costs covered fully by the trade union.

SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO WOMEN'S LABOUR

Medical examinations of the women workers of the Sparta knitting mill in Vilnius, made on the initiative of the labour protection department of the Lithuanian Council of Trade Unions, showed that women working at the mill feel equally well before the beginning of work and towards the end of the shift. There was practically no difference in the cardiograms taken at an interval of seven hours. The system of labour protection used at this mill has been approved by the Lithuanian trade unions as a model one.

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MAMMOTH MACHINES FOR COAL QUARRIES

A Zhdanov works in the Ukraine has started commercial production of rotor excavating complexes for coal strip mining in Siberia.

One such complex mines up to 13,500,000 tonnes of coal a year and can operate in rigorous climates — all its carrying parts can stand up to frosts of -40°C and lower. Only five people operate the machine using automatic devices.

POWER BRIDGE OVER SAND HILLS

A big power line has come into operation, delivering electricity from the Mary power station (Turkmenia) to Karakul (Uzbekistan).

Stretching for 368 kilometres across the south Karakum Desert, it links the biggest electric station in the Turkmen re-

Nurek hydrostation in Tadzhikistan, the Syrdarya and Tashkent thermal stations in Uzbekistan, and the Toktogul hydrostation in Kirghizia. The plans are to extend the power line from Karakul to the south where the Tallimerdzhan thermal station is now being built in the Karshin Steppa, and still further to Guzar.

With a developing area of chemical and mining industry in the valley of the Zarafshan River.

Hundreds of kilometres of super-high voltage power lines have been built in Central Asia over the past few years. There is a unified grid linking the

public with a developing area of chemical and mining industry in the valley of the Zarafshan River.

One such complex mines up to 13,500,000 tonnes of coal a year and can operate in rigorous climates — all its carrying parts can stand up to frosts of -40°C and lower. Only five people operate the machine using automatic devices.

philosophers, historians and mathematicians are becoming known to the world. It is not without significance that the Kirghiz author, Chingiz Aitmatov, selected as the epigraph to his novel, "A Day Longer Than a Century", lines by our poet Narekatsi, who lived over a thousand years ago and is today spoken about as of a new rising star. Having read Narekatsi, Ukrainian poet Ivan Drach hurried to Yerevan in order to understand this "concentrate of earth, stone and spirit" which he has dubbed Arzema.

Two main themes are intertwined in my consciousness and, therefore, in my work, says Kaputikyan. Arzema, the land of my fathers—its past, present and future, and the fate of my people, and the roads that lead me to the other peoples of our country. Supposing one imagines my heart depicted on a point on a map, the way a town is, for example, the symbolical dotted line will stretch, on the one hand, to my blood brothers, Armenians, scattered around the world, and, on the other, to all corners of the Soviet Union, to my compatriots in spirit, with whom I feel an even greater affinity. I once called our community of spirit, the writer says, a kind of emotional internationalism. All these roots, Kaputikyan emphasizes, join at the crossroads of my heart.

FEAR NOT CENSORSHIP

Only ceaseless labour, a constant striving to get ahead, the wish to attain ever higher heights in one's profession, can bring real accomplishment to the artist; and the more he achieves, the more exacting standards he must set himself, writes Mark Reizen, the well-known singer, in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. A true singer, says Reisen, has complete mastery of his voice, as of an instrument, and can reproduce every shade of feeling and emotion. Singing can be compared with painting, the concert hall, oil, water-colours, pastel—all these must be present in one's voice in order to convey the slightest emotion.

Natural endowment is doubtless very important in this respect, Reisen contends — a singer will never manage without the appropriate timbre, overtones, or, finally, "timness" of voice. But to make this timbre produce results, he claims, can only come from daily, painstaking work.

The All-Union Research Institute of Electric Machines has been studying superconductivity for several years now, he writes, and has tested the world's first dry-type autotransformer of 20,000 kW.

No singer can afford to rest on his laurels — as a poet once rightly said: "Fear not censure, but rather intoxicating praise". A true artist has to strive for perfection all his life.

WHAT MAKES A MAN SPIRITUALLY RICH?

Anyone encircled in the iron tower of his own nation is spiritually impoverished. But equally poor is the man devoid of national pride who crosses out his own heritage at one fell swoop of the pen, replacing it by a universal variant, writes Armenian poetess Silvia Kaputikyan, in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The true internationalist is the person who loves his own nation, at the same time as reaching out a hand to other people. By drawing from the common source and generously sharing what is his with others he becomes twice as rich — by virtue both of what he takes and gives.

Armenian culture, according to Kaputikyan, is experiencing a new renaissance, thanks to translations into the Russian language, the works of early poets,

FRENCH SCHOOLCHILDREN VISIT RIGA

Senior former students of Secondary School No. 78 in Riga, the capital of Latvia, have played host to a group of senior formers from Morselles and Calais, who study Russian. The French children have come to the USSR to learn to speak the language more fluently and to see how their Soviet counterparts live.

Their hosts in Riga prepared a very full programme. They showed them around the city and its suburbs, for instance, the seaside resort of Jurmala. They arranged sports competitions, visits to the theatre, to exhibitions, and film showings. In school No. 78's hobby groups, the French were taught how to make souvenirs of amber to sing Russian songs and even how to cook Russian pancakes.

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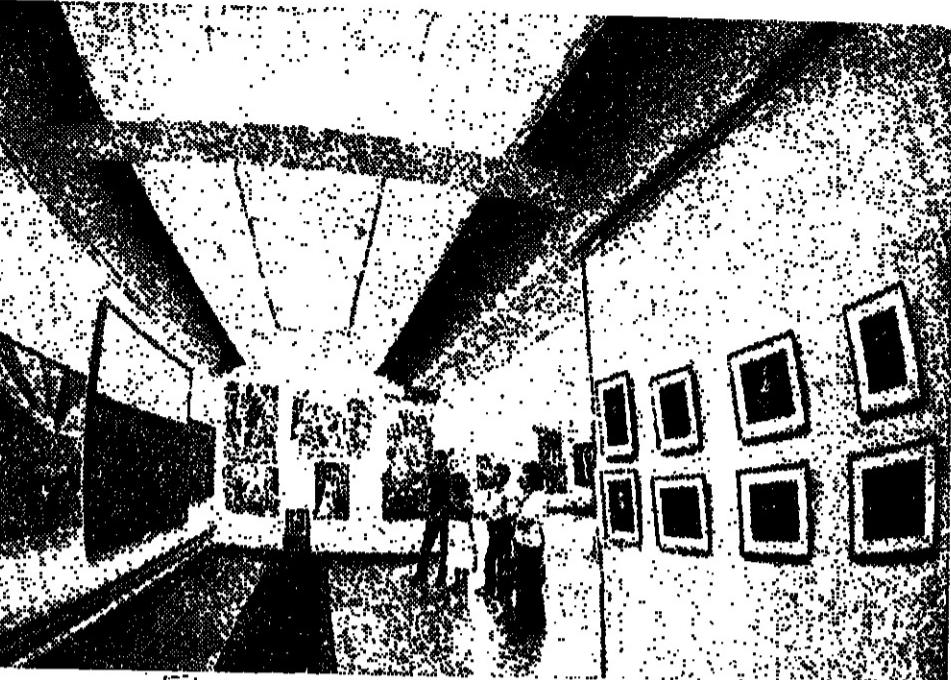
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Places to visit



A hall in the museum.

Ancient Roman camp near Kerch

Leningrad archaeologists have discovered a military camp, belonging to Roman legionaries, in the Crimea. The discovery was made last summer in the course of excavations at Kerch, a fortified town at the approaches to the legendary Ponticapeo (now Kerch), formerly capital of the Bosporus kingdom.

Kerch

Modern Armenian paintings, sculptures and drawings are on view at the Museum of Modern Art in Yerevan. The exhibits are changed all the time, and new works are added to the collection. Some of the artists whose work is on view are already famous, others are just starting their careers.

Saryan

Saryan's work characterized by its bright colours, opened a new era in the history of Armenian art, enriching it by drawing on the ancient traditions of Armenian miniatures.

Avetisyan

Avetisyan continued the Saryan tradition of a colourful synthesis of symbols and reality.

His art is inseparably linked with his native land, its nature, and its people. This is not to say, however, that he limits himself to national themes; he is also concerned with global problems.

Kocher

Kocher once had a show, together with Picasso, in Paris. His canvas, "The Tragedy of War", on view at the museum in Yerevan, confirms what the Italian artist, Renato Guttuso said of his work: "Everything is said here, and everything is just beginning".

Artists

Artists that have attracted attention comparatively recently

van

are also widely represented at

Yerevan's Museum of Modern Art. Their works provide a vivid panorama of life in this country today. Experiments in colour and composition exist side by side with realistic trends.

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Georgian

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Svetlana SMIRNOVA



Presenting his new movie "Someone Else's Letters" at the Moscow Cinema Club, a few years ago, film director Ilya Averbakh spoke roughly as follows: "The male role in this film is played by Svetlana Smirnova, a 17-year-old debutante. The first studio preview of the movie showed that even professionals completely identified Svetlana with the heroine. I wish therefore to assure you in advance: Svetlana in real life is utterly dissimilar to Ziska Begunkova, the heroine of the film — in fact she represents a complete contrast — she is a good-natured, considerate and thoroughly good person."

At the time this was just taken as a director's gimmick, though the warning was a timely one. Now that Smirnova

has acted in more than one part, one begins to detect a regularity in her art; it has become evident that the actress excels in playing characters with diametrically opposed personalities to her own. Such, it appears, is the rare nature of her gift.

In "Someone Else's Letters" Svetlana acted a terrifying character. At 15, Ziska Begunkova had a very definite idea of her own of what the world was about — in which there was no room for doubt of any sort, and least of all doubt in her own rightness and her right to teach others. She was utterly lacking in any understanding of the inviolability of another soul. "A fanatic with serene eyes who believes she is destined to bring justice to the world, without realizing

what she is doing. Convinced she is a saint," this was Averbakh's definition of the role.

Svetlana herself, was a charming character, brimming over with youthful naivety. She had but a year and a half's academic work behind her — at the studio of the Leningrad Theatre of the Young Spectator where she had entered straight from the country.

The combination of the looks of an angel with an appealing character was a hair-raising one. The outstanding trait in the actress's performance was for complete and very real mythical integration with the character of her heroine.

Smirnova as Ziska Begunkova was a phenomenal success. At the All-Union Film Festival she was awarded the prize for the best debutante. Smirnova's two following films — in fairytale movies — would not have been considered a failure for an actress of a different calibre; they were simply insignificant. The root of the trouble lay not only in the inherent weakness of these films, but in that Svetlana here was in essence playing herself: a good-natured, sweet girl. Further proof that such parts are counterproductive for Svetlana, and detract from her performance, was provided by the movie "Married for the First Time", made by the well-known Soviet director Iosif Metz. Here the actress again collides with a human type that is hateful to her. This time she plays the part of a soulless and heartless philistine, who aims at worldly success at any price — even at the price of the happiness and very nearly at the life of her own mother. "Married for the First Time" is a melodrama. Smirnova, however, dispenses with the traditional division into "black and white" typical of the genre. Her Tamer is charming, elegant, and even naively ingenuous in her baseness.

When praising young actors one generally speaks of their naturalness, of the ease with which they step into a part, their dynamism. While possessing all these attributes, there is another aspect of Svetlana Smirnova that strikes one — her mature talent and professionalism surprising in such a young actress.

Tatyana BORISOVA

Actors study dissertations

Albert Schweitzer, Nobel Peace Prize winner, philosopher, music critic and physician, might have been surprised to learn that his research papers would be of interest to a theatre. Nevertheless, they were used as background material in the production of a new play "The Man From the Black Continent", put on by the theatre in Tartu, Estonia. "We found three theses by Schweitzer in the research library of Tartu University," says Karel Irin, the theatre's director and People's Artist of the USSR. "The first paper related to material for a Doctor of Philosophy degree, which Schweitzer defended in 1899. By studying these works we arrived at a better understanding of the views of this outstanding humanist, on which he based his life, a life entirely dedicated to other people. We were thus able to delve deeper into the character we were going to recreate on the stage."

FACTS and EVENTS

Cinema. The 30th International Film Week has ended in Mannheim, the FRG, with 19 countries having participated, including film-makers from the Soviet Union. The week's distinguishing feature is that only those film producers who are at the start of their careers take part. The Soviet entry for the competition programme was the documentary, "The Shepherds from Tusheti," directed by I. Chikhladze.

Museums. A new museum which will trace the biography and literary development of the great Russian poet Alexander Blok who lived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries is to be opened at his estate in the village of Shakhmatovo, near Moscow. Only the park of the poet's former home has been preserved. His house is now to be rebuilt from descriptions and photographs.

Festivals. In Bratislava, the Sixth Prize of the Danube Television Festival has ended. This year one of the winners of the festival competition for the best programmes for children and teenagers was the film made by Soviet television, "Elektron's Adventures".



Giovanna, an Italian singer, is now touring the USSR. Her presentation is both temperamental and lyrical, sometimes she accompanied herself on the guitar. In the photo: Giovanna (right) walking through the old streets of Riga, capital of Latvia.

WHAT'S ON!

October 17-19

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 17—Slonimsky, "Icarus" (ballet), 18 (mat)—Horst, "Vain Precautions" (ballet); 18 (eve), 19—Variety concert.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 18 (mat)—Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 18 (eve)—Babai, "The Angara" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.; 17—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera), 18 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 18 (eve)—Kirennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera), 19 — Minkin, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Opera and Ballet Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.; 17—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera), 18 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 18 (eve)—Kirennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera), 19 — Minkin, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

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FILMS

Lost Among the Living (film).

About the battle of Islam with some benefit.

CONCERT HALLS

The "Moscow Autumn" Third Festival of Soviet Music.

Composers Club (8/10 Nezhezdova St.), 17—Chamber concert.

4 p.m. 17—Concert of choral and chamber music for Russian folk instruments, 7 p.m.

Chamber concert.

4 p.m. 17—Chamber concert.

4 p.m.